

Who's Who Against America

Herr William Randolph Hearst

He Covertly Criticises
the Allies, Hurls
Anathema at Eng-
land and Imputes
Enmity to Japan

His Teutonic Policies
Are Expressed in
Editorial Sentiments
Which the German
Press in America and
Mexico Admiringly
Adopts.

By Samuel Hopkins Adams
ARTICLE II



IN A former
article William
Randolph
Hearst was pre-
sented, through
the medium of
his own editorial
utterances, as a
fervid apostle of
peace. His brand
of peace bore the unmistakable hall-
mark "Made in Germany." The voice
was the voice of the dove, but the
talons were the talons of the two-
headed eagle. Every argument and
plea, actually made for the Kaiser's
best advantage, was ostensibly put
forth on behalf of America, for whose
fortunes Hearst feared, for the lives
of whose sons Hearst trembled, should
we continue at war with the formidable
and admired German nation.

Now we shall see "America's ablest
and most powerful editor" in an-
other and truer role. When he thinks
it safe to show himself in his real
colors he appears as the friend and
admirer—almost the adorer—of Ger-
many. He exhibits in a marked degree
that quality of fetiche worship which
the Germans themselves call "schwar-
zmerei," an epithet of silliness which
may appropriately be rendered into
English by saying that he has a "crush"
on all things German. Both directly
and indirectly this finds frequent ex-
pression in the Hearst publications;
directly in his professed pro-German-
ism; indirectly in his abuse and mis-
representation of whatever nation
threatens or opposes German supremacy.
Though for long these nations have
been moral and prospective allies
of the United States, and are now in
stern fact our allies, Hearst spews his
Teutonic venom upon them at every
opportunity. Mr. William R. Hearst is
transformed into Herr Wilhelm R.
Hearst.

His alien-tongued newspaper, "The
Deutsches Journal," carries the head-
line "America's Greatest German
Newspaper." The same boast might as
truthfully be made for every other ex-
ponent of daily journalism under the
Hearst brand. No other American edi-
tor has been so widely and so approv-
ingly quoted by the German-language
press, both in this country and in
Mexico, as Herr Hearst. Often he gives
the avowed Germans their keynote, par-
ticularly when he is denouncing the
supposed selfishness, bad faith, or the
subtle schemes of those nations which
are now allied with us against Germany.
England and Japan are his special
bêtes noires; but he is not above taking
a fling at Belgium, France or Russia.
Any ally of the United States is fair
game for the Kaiser-inspired sneers.

Open praise of Germany he does not
indulge in so often now as formerly;
but there is plenty of direct evidence
bearing upon his loyal admiration of
"Deutschum" and all that it implies in
ruthless imperialism. Take, for ex-
ample, this passage from his "Deutsches
Journal," published early in 1917, when
war between this country and Ger-
many was imminent:

"Never before has a war been so
clearly and exclusively waged for the
sake of culture, and of culture alone,
as this immense and atrocious strug-
gle, in which all moral, intellectual and

Continued on Last Page

THE STAR-SPANGLED SHAMMER



Ambassador Gerard's "Four Years in Germany"

A Review of Former Envoy's Remark-
able Disclosures, Just Now Concluded,
in "The Philadelphia Public Ledger"

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The
impression made by former
Ambassador James W. Gerard's
book, "My Four Years in Germany,"
can now be measured with the publi-
cation by *The Philadelphia Public
Ledger* of the forty-third and final in-
stalment of the diplomat's narrative.
The full content of the record, pres-
ently to be issued in book form, is
now public property, and may be ap-
praised as a contribution to the litera-
ture of diplomacy, to the history of
the invention of the World War and
to current study in German psychol-
ogy. The public owes this early access
to the envoy's work to the enterprise
of the *Public Ledger* and of its West-
ern associates, who also last Sunday
completed the publication of the forty-
three chapters in the Gerard book.

It is now six weeks since those early
instalments, which warned America of
the continued immense military
strength of Germany, and which re-
vealed the Kaiser's stuffy clemency
toward President Wilson, were pub-
lished in the *Public Ledger*, but the
daily chapters spread before us, down
to the Gerard résumé in the forty-
third, but deepened the impression of
Germany's guilt and of America's dan-
ger.

Mr. Gerard's Last Word and Exhortation

One recapitulates the spirit of those
now stale earlier chapters through the
stirring résumé with which Mr. Gerard
concluded his volume in the *Public
Ledger* on September 16. His final
words are:

Germany will not be forced to
make peace because of a revolution.
Sufficient food will be found to
carry on the population at least an-
other year. The only guarantee of
future peace is the evolution of Ger-
many herself toward liberalism.

I have felt the utter horror and
uselessness of all the misery these
Prussian military autocrats have
brought upon the world, and what a
reckoning there will be in Germany
some day, when the plain people real-
ize what base motives actuated their
rulers in condemning a whole gener-
ation of the earth to war and death.

Germany is possessed yet of great
military power. Fortunately Amer-
ica bars the way—America, led by a
fighting President, who will allow
no compromise with brutal autocracy.

In the earlier instalments Mr. Ger-
ard recites in figures the 9,000,000 man-
power menace of Germany, and warns

Pope Will Plead Again For Peace

Awaits Reply of Allies
'Before Sending a
Second Note

Wants to End
Conscription

Would Boycott All Na-
tions Refusing to
Lay Down Arms

ROME, Sept. 22.—The reply of the
Entente Allies to the peace note of
Pope Benedict is now being awaited
by the Vatican, after which the Pope
will again address a note to all the
belligerents.

The Pontiff will point out that the
questions on which all agree really
represent the foundation of a new or-
der of things in the world and a new
era of peace for humanity. The sec-
ondary problems, he will say, certainly
can be adjusted easily and better
through good will and friendly discus-
sion than by force of arms.

It is understood that the next Papal
note virtually will embody the views
expressed by Cardinal Gasparri, the
Papal Secretary of State, to the As-
sociated Press to-day in commenting
upon the situation after the publication
of the reply of the Central Empires to
the Pope's note.

"President Wilson's proposal to re-
duce armaments and impose interna-
tional arbitration by force through a
society of nations is a dream," said
Cardinal Gasparri. "An international
army to enforce the verdicts of the
court of arbitration? In which country
would it be located without being in-
fluenced by local politics and prej-
udices? The moon is the only place pos-
sible."

"Suppression of conscription"
"All the other inconveniences and
objections could be avoided by sup-
pressing conscription, with the proviso
that it could not be reestablished with-
out a law approved by the people, which
in normal conditions would be impos-
sible, indeed, morally impossible."

"To this would object that cer-
tain governments first would declare
war and then present a bill to Parlia-
ment for the adoption of conscription
and the formation of a large standing
army, which Parliament undoubtedly
would pass from patriotic motives."

"All this would be possible, but it
would be difficult, as such a govern-
ment first would have to violate a treaty
signed in conjunction with all civilized
nations. Then it would not always be
possible to induce Parliament to vote
large military appropriations."

"Under conditions we propose the
nation attempting to violate a treaty
with the civilized world would be im-
mediately threatened by a general eco-
nomic, commercial and financial col-
lapse. Thus, the mad government
which has been so long in power, and
which is now in a mad effort to
suppress conscription, would lead auto-
matically to disarmament—namely, to
the end of military power."

"The Holy See always has opposed
the conscription of the young, and
the United States are the most splendid
examples of how great powers can exist
without standing armies, but even these
two countries, despite their colossal
resources, are not able to declare war
without first having been able to
form a large army."

"The war must end through our me-
diation or the good offices of the
people of the world," said the Presi-
dent. The object of the war, as well
as those of the Allies, are ready and
willing to give all guarantees for the
fulfillment of conditions leading to a
just and lasting peace."

The receipt of the replies by wire
from Zurich was a great surprise, as
Cardinal Gasparri had declared last
evening that he did not expect the
notes to arrive until next Wednesday.

U. S. and Allies Bar More Peace Talk Unless Pope Appeals Again

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—There will
be no further discussion of peace at
this time by the United States and the
Entente Allies unless it is forced by a
fresh appeal from Pope Benedict.

This was clearly indicated both at the
State Department and by Allied diplo-
mats to-day after publication of the un-
official texts of the replies of Germany
and Austria to the Papal appeal. There
was nothing unexpected in either re-
sponse, although the Austrian note
aroused some interest because of its
apparent sincerity.

Officials believe that, heartened by the
replies of the Central Powers, the Pope
will make a fresh attempt to bring the
belligerents together at the peace table.
If he does, it was indicated that while
his note would receive courteous con-
sideration it would strike no responsive
chord so far as the United States is
concerned unless addressed directly to
the points involved in President Wil-
son's reply to the first communication
from the Vatican.

Full Text of Germany's Peace
Note and Comment on Page 7.

Many Caught In the Web of Kaiser's Gold

Congress Plans
No Bernstorff
Case Inquiry

Administration Opposes In-
vestigation; Lansing
Soothes Legislators

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—As, appar-
ently, the Administration does not de-
sire any Congressional investigation of
the connection between German gold
and propaganda levelled at Con-
gress, the strong probability existed to-
night that there would be no inquiry.

Secretary of State Lansing poured oil
on the wounds of Congress' delicate
sensibilities to-day by the following
statement:

"If there is any misunderstanding, I
wish to say emphatically I do not see
how the Bernstorff message in any way
reflects upon Congress or any member.
Apparently it was the purpose to em-
ploy agencies to influence them, of
which they would have no knowledge,
and in case they were influenced would
be entirely innocent. I do not know
what the organization was. This ex-
posed is a propaganda of German meth-
ods of peace propaganda, and there is no
intention of casting suspicion on mem-
bers of Congress."

Aside from the desire to do what the
Administration asks, the situation in
Congress is this: Most members of the
House do not believe that Representa-
tive Heflin, or Representative Howard,
have anything real which an investiga-
tion would develop.

The majority in both houses has
realized that certain Senators and Rep-
resentatives were acting in the interest
of Germany, but there are few in Wash-
ington who believe that any money was
paid to any member of the present
Congress, despite the remarkably pro-
German attitudes of some of them.
There are certain members of the last
House who are actually suspected, but
the linen in these cases has been
washed.

There are still many Senators and
Representatives who would like to see
an investigation, but it is not principally
for the purpose of removing any
tarnish on the reputations of members
of Congress. They would like to see
the men who organized the German
propaganda brought up before a Con-
gressional committee and forced to tell
where they got the money which paid
for the telegrams.

It is believed, however, from the at-
titude taken by Secretary Lansing that
the Administration does not want this
done, and the inference is drawn that
the Department of Justice intends to
go into those very particulars in con-
nection with the investigation of the
German money in an effort to con-
vince Congress that this country would
submit to any injury and indignity be-
fore going to war with Germany. A
Congressional investigation, it is real-
ized, would interfere seriously with
such proceedings by the Department of
Justice.

Representative Heflin, however, has
continued to talk in such a fashion that
his statements cannot be ignored.
"The thirteen or fourteen I spoke of
know the money," he said. "So does
the public know who they are. Let the
suspicion rest where it ought to be. If
these men have not enough red blood to
force an investigation of direct charges
against them, I certainly am not going
to."

Ultimatum To Berlin Sent By Argentina

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 22.—The Ar-
gentine government has sent an ulti-
matum to Germany.

In its note the government demands
a formal statement from the German
government of its attitude toward the
behavior of its Minister, Count von
Duxburg and a repetition of the prom-
ises made respecting Argentina ship-
ping in connection with the Taro set-
tlement.

The Argentine government has re-
ceived no explanations from Berlin since
the disclosures by the American Sec-
retary of State, except a verbal state-
ment from Baron von Dem Busche-
Haddenhausen, under secretary of the
German Foreign Office, made through
Dr. Molina, the Argentine Minister to
Berlin, which Argentina considered in-
sufficient.

British Air and Sea Craft Attack Ostend

LONDON, Sept. 22.—British warships
bombed the German naval works at
Ostend with satisfactory results to-day,
it was announced by the British Ad-
miralty. Three German seaplanes were
shot down by British airplanes. The
Admiralty statement from the Admiralty
discloses a simultaneous air attack.
It reads:

"On Thursday night and Friday
morning bombing raids were made by
naval aircraft on the following mili-
tary objectives:

Aerodrome, Sparaploek and Thour-
out aerodrome and the Thourout air-
port station. Bombs also were dropped
near the Atelier de la Marine, at
Ostend. A large quantity of bombs
were dropped with good results.

"The bombers were attacked by nu-
merous enemy aircraft, which were
driven off with the assistance of the
Royal Flying Corps patrol. All our ma-
chines returned safely."

By the U. S. Committee on Public
Information

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—
Within a few days a German news-
paper published in this country em-
ployed as the headline to an article
dealing with a rumor of German
American disaffection in this country
the derisive legend, "Lieb Washington,
magst ruhig sein."

This is, of course, a parody on the
refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the
German national hymn:

"Lieb Vaterland, magst ruhig sein."
"Loved Fatherland, be restful (or
undisturbed)."

Of itself the instance is slight. But
it typifies a certain important phase
of the German propaganda which sub-
tly but persistently seeks to present
Germany's course in America in the
most favorable light, even to the ex-
tent of defending the improper activi-
ties of the Teutonic diplomatic repre-
sentatives before their passports were
given them.

Because of this continuing propa-
ganda, certain documents in the pos-
session of the Department of Justice
now assume peculiar importance, in
that they provide undeniably the in-
imate relations between the accredited
representatives of the Kaiser in the
United States and plotters against the
laws and the security of this country.
These documents did not fall short of
projected wholesale destruction of life
and property.

In the fall of 1914, when the Ger-
man plots against Canada were fo-
menting in this country, there was
a Washington, D. C., office, an "ad-
vertising" office, presided over by a
big, suave man of Teutonic aspect
named Wolf von Igel.

To this office there came one morn-
ing in April, 1915, while Von Igel was
preparing a mass of papers which he
had taken from the safe for transfer to
the German Embassy in Washington,
four United States Secret Service
agents from the department of Justice,
whose enterprise did not fall short of
guarding the papers, to close the
safe, to get to the telephone and

—on the Inside Pages

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